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1 NOT FOR PUBLICATION 2 3 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT 4 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 5 6 Case No. 20-23457-A-7In re: ERNESTO PATACSIL and MARILYN EMBRY PATACSIL 8 9 Debtor. 10 Adv. No. 20-02167-A JOSEPH CABARDO et al., 11 Plaintiffs, FEC-1 12 V. 13 ERNESTO PATACSIL et al., 14 Defendants. 15 16 17 18 19 MEMORANDUM 20 (Motion in Limine to Exclude Employee Misconduct) 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

Motion must state with particularity the relief sought. Fed. R. Civ. P. 7007(b)(1)(C). Defendants have lodged the direct written testimony of eight witnesses and ten exhibits. By motion in limine, plaintiffs seek to exclude evidence of "employee misconduct," Fed. R. Evid. 402. But they have not specified which of the declarations and/or other evidence to which they object. Nor have the plaintiffs specified what they mean by "employee misconduct." Should the court grant the motion?

#### I. FACTS

Prior to the matters that are now before this court eight former employees, acting under the Private Attorney General Act of 2004, brought an action against the defendants in District Court for wage and hours violations arising from their employment. The plaintiff employees prevailed at trial and the District Court awarded them damages of \$893,815 and attorneys' fees of \$1,077,218.

Defendants then filed a Chapter 7 bankruptcy.

Plaintiff employees and their attorneys in the underlying action filed this adversary proceeding to except the judgment from discharge. 11 U.S.C. 523(a)(6),(a)(7).

## II. PROCEDURE

Plaintiffs have filed a motion in limine to exclude "employee misconduct." Mot. in Limine to Exclude Allegations of Employee Misconduct 2:2-3, ECF No. 105. Defendants have filed a reply that offers to strike limited portions of two declarations. Resp., ECF No. 140. Oral argument will not be helpful. LBR 9014-1(h); Morrow v. Topping, 437 F.2d 1155, 1156 (9th Cir. 1971).

### III. JURISDICTION

This court has jurisdiction. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1334(a)-(b), 157(b);

see also General Order No. 182 of the Eastern District of California.

Jurisdiction is core. 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2)(I); Carpenters Pension

Trust Fund for Northern Calif. v. Moxley, 734 F.3d 864, 868 (9th
2013); In re Kennedy, 108 F.3d 1015, 1017 (9th Cir. 1997). Plaintiffs

do not consent to the entry of final orders and judgments by this

court; defendants do so consent. 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(3); Wellness

Int'l Network, Ltd. v. Sharif, 135 S.Ct. 1932, 1945-46 (2015).

Scheduling Order § 2.0, ECF No. 13.

#### IV. LAW

Motions in limine should be granted cautiously.

A motion in limine is a request for the court's guidance concerning an evidentiary question. Judges have broad discretion when ruling on motions in limine. However, a motion in limine should not be used to resolve factual disputes or weigh evidence. To exclude evidence on a motion in limine the evidence must be inadmissible on all potential grounds. Unless evidence meets this high standard, evidentiary rulings should be deferred until trial so that questions of foundation, relevancy and potential prejudice may be resolved in proper context.

Hays v. Clark County Nev., 2008 WL 2372295 \*7 (NV 2008) (internal citations and quotation marks omitted) (emphasis added).

#### V. DISCUSSION

An action to except a debt from discharge has three elements: (1) a debt, In re Dobos, 303 B.R. 31, 39 (9th Cir. BAP 2019); Northbay Wellness Group, Inc. v. Beyries, 789 F.3d 956, 959 n. 3 (9th Cir. 2015) (existence of a debt determined by state law); (2) at least one of the enumerated exceptions of § 523(a), i.e., 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(6),(a)(7); and (3) an amount of damages. Dobos, 303 B.R. at 39. Affirmative defenses exist. E.g., Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4007 (time limitations).

Motions must state with particularity the grounds on which the

motion is made, and the relief sought.

- (A) be in writing unless made during a hearing or trial;
- (B) state with particularity the grounds for seeking the order; and
- (C) state the relief sought.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 7, incorporated by Fed. R. Civ. P. 7007 (emphasis added); see also, Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9013; LBR 9014-1(d)(3)(A).

"The particularity requirement gives notice to the court and the opposing party, providing the opposing party "a meaningful opportunity to respond and the court with enough information to process the motion correctly." Hinz v. Neuroscience, Inc., 538 F.3d 979, 983 (8th Cir. 2008), quoting Andreas v. Volkswagen of Am., Inc., 336 F.3d 789, 793 (8th Cir. 2003).

Prior to trial the court ordered the parties to submit direct testimony by written submission and to lodge documentary evidence to be offered at trial. Am. Pretrial Order §§ 1.0, 4.0, 5.0, ECF No. 95. Defendants did so, offering eight declarations and ten exhibits.

Notwithstanding receipt of this evidence the motion in limine does not "state with particularity" the exhibits or the testimony to which the plaintiffs object. The problem is two-fold. First, the plaintiffs do not identify which declarations or which portions of those declarations are objectionable. Second, without more, the word "misconduct" is vague. Sometimes it means purposely wrongful acts and sometimes it means simply inappropriate acts. Without such an articulation, neither the defendants, nor this court, have a principled way to rule on such an objection.

For each of these reasons, the motion in limine to exclude evidence of "employee misconduct" is denied. An order will issue from chambers.

Dated: February 13, 2023

Fredrick E. Clement

United States Bankruptcy Judge

# **Instructions to Clerk of Court**

**Service List - Not Part of Order/Judgment** 

The Clerk of Court is instructed to send the Order/Judgment or other court generated document transmitted herewith *to the parties below*. The Clerk of Court will send the document via the BNC or, if checked \_\_\_\_\_, via the U.S. mail.

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